NEW YORK ABLAZE THE GRANDEST PAGEANT EVER SEEN IN

ANY CITY HONORS JAMES G. BLAINE,

Sixty Thousand Men in Line and Six Times

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- The parade in honor of Mr. Blaine, which took considered to be the greatest political demonstration that ever took place here. The number of men in line cannot be accurately estimated, but demonstration, which lasted some min-the estimate of 60,000 cannot be far off utes. When silence was restored, he unpropitious for such an event. The rain fell in a drizzle most of the time, and the streets were covered with slimy mud that made marching difficult. But the evident enthusiasm of the legion of paraders and the world of people who blocked the sidewalks was not to be quieted by untoward action of the elements. The right of the column rested on Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, and the line of march was down the avenue past the reviewing stand near the Worth monument. The streets on both sides of the avenue were made bright with all kinds of lights and illuminating processes, and the natural density of the night was unnoticeable in a district covering several miles. A few minutes be-fore 10 o'clock Mr. Blaine came from with Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, and made his way to the portion of the stand he was to occupy. Here he was joined by William M. Evarts, Cyrus W. Field, Whitelaw Reid, and a few others. The main part of the stand was crowded. The drizzle had ceased by this time, and many ladies occupied seats on the stand. The procession was headed by a squad of police. After them, wearing white trousers and tall bearskin hats, came the Blaine and Logan Old Guard of the eleventh assembly district, who took a position facing the reviewing stand as a guard of honor under the command of Maj. Beattie, Chief Marshal General Joseph B. Carr, with his staff and escorted by ten squads of the first and second assembly district eity troops mounted on gaily caparisoned horses, came next and called out cheers by their spiendid appearance. Gilmore's band was stationed in an orchestra built directly opposite the reviewing stand, the Fifth Avenue hotel arm in arm by their spiendid appearance. Gilmore's band was stationed in an orchestra built directly opposite the reviewing stand, and the salute it gave the opening of the procession made the people almost wild with excitement. The Philadelphia Invincibles and the Young Republican club of Philadelphia did not take their proper position in the column on account of the detention of one the clubs, which came by the Beund Brook route. They presented a soldierly appearance, however, when they joined the line of march, not far behind the Stock Exchange club. They were frequently greeted with warm applause. The men wore uniform capes, and the officers were distinguished by military insigna. The Invincibles were armed with axes. The Invincibles and Young Republicans marched with military precision and a solid appearance, calling out cheer upon cheer of the packed masses of spectators. There were close upon 2,000 of the Philadelphians, their turnout being equalled only by the John J. O'Brien association of this city. The Invincibles wore gold capes, and both organizations carried torches. The men from the Quaker city made as fine a show as anybody in the parade. Following them came the Edison Electric Light company body. Each of these carried an incandescent lamp in his helmet fod from a wire which was stretched along a rope borne on their shoulders and connected with a dynamo, which was placed on a wagon within the hollow square formed, the engine being driven by the steam from an engine which tooted on a calliope a salute as it passed the stand. calliope a salute as it passed the stand. The jewelers, insurance men, old guard of

1856, and the war veterans, with the har Association club brought up the rear of ong the out-of-town delegations in this division was one from Saginaw, Mich., whose members came only for the purpose of taking part in the parade,

of taking part in the parade,
After the bar came a battery, headed
by a transparency inscribed "Black Jack's
Grammar at Shiloh," and drawing in
the rear a formidable piece of cannon. Mr. Blaine and all other spectators laughed heartily at this. Then came more assembly district clubs and the vetmore assembly district clubs and the vel-erans of the lat regiment, who turned out 300 strong and carried a number of old battle flags, including the flag of the Cum-berland. They were heartily cheered. More district clubs followed, and after them 130 members of the Jardine Legion War Veteran association. A carriage containing half a dozen venerable-looking containing half a dozen venerable-looking gentlemen, who held a banner inscribed, "Converted by Alexander Sullivan," and followed by about fifty men in uniform, nexth passed, and then came 300 of the eighteenth district boys in blue, headed by a colored band. John B. Ottiwell, of the Ottiwell battery, presented Mr. Blaine with a fibral horseshoe as he passed, and cheers. Then came several hundred more boys in blue. When the Irish-American reput from club appeared Gilmore's band ph. 44 "Garry Owen" as they more's band played "Garry Owen" as they passed. The M mantile club came next, passed. The H antile club came next, followed by the Anodruff battery and the Ansonia club, rom Brooklyn. Then came the John J. O'Brien club and legion and various O'Brien associations.

The crowd cheered and the band played Irish airs as they passed. One of their transparencies read, "Tell John Bull Americans are free men." More

Bull Americans are free men." More boys in blue and district clubs marched The parade was dismissed at a late

Gen. Logan in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31 .- The process sion here to-d in Gen. Logan's honor and after the organarrival of the was bad awaiting the arrival of the seral, who was escorted from Mr. Now residence, where he had been stoppin by the reception committee, headed by Mayor McMaster. The procession presented a fine appearance, Gen. Logan was warmly received by the speciators. Several bousand persons had assembled in Circle park. Gen. Logan was introduced by Senator Harrison, and spoke about an hour and a-half, devoting the principal portion of his remarks to Mr. Hendricks. He made a strong argument in favor of tariff, and strong argument in favor of tariff, and disputed Mr. Hendricks's assertion condisputed Mr. Hendrick's assertion con-cerning the surplus in the treasury. He also took up the democratic phrase. "Turn the rascals out," and inquired if they should be turned out for suppressing the rebellion, sustaining the national credit. and conferring suffrage on colored men. He asked whother the people would in-stal the democrats in power for the rea-son that they were opposed to all these

About 9:30 o'clock Gen. Logan was various political clubs, accompanied by bands. The crowd was very large and enthusiastic. The general spoke very briefly, merely returning thanks for the demonstration in his honor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—It is closely esti-mated that the city registration, which closed yesterday, exceeds 110,000. No securate figures can be given as the judges are not required by law to report the lists. BLAINE AND SHERMAN.

The Ex-Secretary and the Great Candidate Address the Business Men of

New York. New York, Oct. 31 .- At the business men's meeting this afternoon in Chicker-Sixty Thousand Cheer Their Onward March- ing hall Senator Sherman, of Ohio, de-Many Ladies Among the Reviewers—Mr. livered an elaborate address designed to Blaine's Address to the Business Men—show that it was not only the duty, but show that it was not only the duty, but the interest, of the business men as well as of all other classes in the community to support the republican candidates for president and vice president. He was frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Blaine came upon the stage. His appearance was the signal for a very enthusiastic demonstration, which lasted some min-

was the signal for a very enhusiastic demonstration, which instead some minutes. When silence was restored, he are also to the surprise of the control of of

henor to hear me has there been so little bigotry in the country as there is to-day. ["Good, good," and applause.] At no previous time has there been an occasion of great public interest relating to the fate of the government in which, upon the same platterm for and for the same particule end. orm for and for the same patriotic end, has there been such a cordial and hearty nas there been such a corolla and hearty co-operation as there now is among the great religious denominations, Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew. [Great and pro-longed cheering.] Certainly that is the great consummation which a republic piedged to civil and religious liberty should aim at and it will remain the should aim at, and it will remain the should aim at, and it will remain the lasting glory of the republican party that that consummation has been achieved during its broad and wise and liberal ad-ministration of the national government. [Great applause again and again re-

When Mr. Blaine sat down there were calls for Mr. Evarts, who responded in a short and humorous speech. Then Gen. Fremont was called out and spoke briefly. The meeting throughout was very en-thusiastic. From there Mr. Blaine ro-turned directly to his hotel where he received callers until dinner time.

The Names of Dead and Disfranchised

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31,-Judge Pardee of the United States court, today heard argument on the petition of United States Supervisor of Elections George L. Norton that State Registrar Brewster "show cause why 7,225 names of illegal, dead, and why 7,225 usmes of Hegal, dead, and other disfranchised voters found on the registered rolls should not be erased and canceled." The judge, in deciding the case, said: "So far as this matter is con-cerned, I de not know of any statute that confers jurisdiction to this court outside of what the court has to guard in the interests of United States supervisors of election and other federal officers. Under lection and other federal officers. Under election and other federal officers. Under the acts of 1875 the civil courts should have jurisdiction. If there was reference in this case to say direct statute of the United States, this court might be of com-petent jurisdiction; but this is a matter upon which this court cannot pass. The motion that the state registrar show cause why these names should not be stricken off is denied."

Arrested for Interfering With Voters CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 31,-The United States grand jury has indicted Lieuton ants of Police Michael Mullen and John Burke and Patrolmen Keating and Cunningham on the charge that "by force, threats, and intimidation they prevented qualified voters from exercising the right of suffrage." This action is based on the arrest on the night of Oct. 13 of a number of colored men who were kept in the station house until after the polls were closed, and then dismissed, without any

charge being preferred against them St. John Booming the Democrats. FORT WAYNE, IND., Oct. 31 .- Gov. St. ohn addressed a large meeting at the Academy of Music here this afternoon and in the circuit court room to-night. In each speech he arraigned the republican party as a fee to temperance princip es as compared to the democratic party it was, he said, responsible for the present staguation in business.

THE NEXT CONGRESS THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY SURE TO BE WIPED OUT NEXT TUESDAY.

A Certainty of 166 and a Possibility of 175

democrats had a clean cut majority over all of 67. The house was composed of 196 democrats, 118 republicans, 5 readjusters, 3 independents, I greenbacker, and there were two vacancies. As between the democrats and republicans, the former were 78 in the lead. Their preponderance was so great that it was unwieldy. But there is good reason for thinking that

republican delegation, the democrats has year captured four districts, but they have very little chance of repeating the feat this year. Their best chance is in the second or Davenport district. The republicans will regain the other three districts

in all probability.

Kansas will send, as usual, a solid re-

The Kentucky delegation should stand as at present—nine democrats to two republicans.

In Louisiana Mr. Kellogg will be returned from the third district, though his pponent is a man of great wealth, and making his canvass a hard one.

in Maryland the delegation will stand as at present, four democrats to two re-publicans, there being little doubt that Messrs, Holton and McComas will be reslected.
In Massachusetts the republicans will

In Massachusetts the republicans will regain the sixth and ninth districts, now represented by Lovering and Lyman, and possibly capture Mr. Morse's district, the fifth. Lyman is the special pet of the bolting republicans, and they are moving heaven and earth to get the democratic candidate to retire in his favor, but so far without any signs of success.

far without any signs of success. In the triangular contest now going on the republicans have every prospect of success, and a gain of two members—if not three—in the state appears certain.

In Michigan the democrats now have six members. About the only one they appear to have any really good prospect of holding is the first, or Detroit district, and they are not certain of that. The democrats in 1882 only had 40 majority in the sixth district, 288 in the seventh district, and 255 in the fourth district, and cyclic properties of which they will certainly lose. The resorted of the seventh of the seve of which they will certainly lose. The republicans will certainly gain three members in Michigan, and probably five.

Minnesota will send a solid republican delegation.

In Mississippi, unless bulldozing and

in Mississippi, theses duidozing and bailot-box frauds provent, the republi-cans should elect in the second and third districts, now represented by Chalmers and Jefords, and the sixth represented by Van Eaton. But in the face of the sys-tematic violence and fraud characteristic of Missisappi elections it would be a rash republican who would venture to predict value there.

gains there. In Missouri the republicans have bright prospects of substantial gains. The present delegation is solidly democratic, but the next will not be. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN published an article a few days since showing that the republicans would almost surely elect three members,

and possibly six.

Nebraska will return three republicans. Nevada is an uncertain quantity, but he republicans expect to carry the state. New Hampshire will send her usual re-

New Hampsaire will send her usual republican delegation.

In New Jersey the republicans will redeem the first district, in which Ferrell beat ex-Secretary Robeson in 1882, and hold their own otherwise.

Of the thirty-four New York districts the republicans hold thirteen, but these figures promise to be largely increased in the next hums.

The state has been rethe next house. The state has been re-districted since the last election for members, so that no calculations can be made based on the last congressional returns. The republicans of the state confidently expect to gain from seven to ten members over their present representation, and a indications point to a realization of their expectations. expectations. At least seven members will be gained in the Empire state. In North Carolina the indications point to the roturn of six democrats and three

republicans, a gain of one for the latter. tion eleven are democrats, but they will lose two of that number in the next

Rhode Island will send two republi-

Certainty of 166 and a Possibility of 125
Republican Members—Where the Gains Will
Be Made and Where Others May Be Made—
A Clean Majority Over All an Assured Fact.

In the last house of representatives the democrate had a clean cut majority over districts, now held by them, and they expect to capture the eighth and tenth districts. The latter, which is the Memphis district. phis district, now represented by Casey Young, is naturally republican, and will

Young, is naturally republican, and will go so this year.

Texas may be relied upon to send a solid democratic delegation.

Of the ten Virginia districts the republicans will in all probability carry the first, second, fourth, sixth, seventh, and inith, and in the tenth district Mr. Yost is pressing Randolph Tucker upon the tariff issue in a way that promises to defeat the latter.

Intter.
West Virginia will probably return her present delegation of three democrats to

present delegation of three democrats to one republican.

In Wisconsin the republicans will gain, from present indications, four members.

Taking the least favorable view of the estimates given here the republicans will have 166 members, or three more than a majority of all, while the more favorable view points to a return of 175 republicans to the next house. The chances are decidedly that Mr. Blaine will enter office assured of the support of a congress that has a clear working majority in both ends of the capitol.

Bold Case of Abduction. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 31 .- A bold

case of abduction occurred here last evening. Three men called at the residence of Dr. E. J. Toof, No. 126 Wall street, and when the servant opened the door made a rush for the dining room, where Mrs. Toof and her daughter and Mrs. Rollin C. Reeves and her daughter were at supper. Mrs. Reeves recognized one of the men as her husband from whom she had separated. She immediately seized her daughter, who is only 6 years of age, and tried to excape with her, but the husband seized her, and after a desporate struggle, during which Mrs. Reeves was knocked down, secured possession of the child. Assisted by his secomplices, who had prevented any interference, he placed the child in a carriage, and drove rapidly toward the outskirts of the city. This is his second abduction of the child. About two months ago he took her to Massachusetts, but was arrested and forced to return her to her mother. when the servant opened the door made

How the B. and O. Will Retaliate. BALTIMORE, Oct. 31 .- It is likely that the shutting off of trains of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by the Pennsylvania road, between this city and New York, on and after Sunday next, will lead to a war of rates westward between the two companies. The passenger agents of the Haltimore and Ohio state to-night that with the end of the old arrangement between the two roads the Baltimore and between the two reads the Baltimore and Ohio will inaugurate a new schedule which, as an indication of the future policy of the latter company, will suggest a lively and most aggressive contest. They will start, in direct competition with the Pennsylvania road, limited express trains, with sleeper and parlor cars, making equally fast time to all points west, and netably to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, for which no extra charge will be made. They say they are in for the war and to stay.

The Coming Plenary Council.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Arrangements for the third plenary, council are about completed, the committee having selected quarters for a large number of clergymen

attending.

The official members of the council The official members of the council number about 200, but the visiting clergymen will swell the list to nearly 700. Accommodations for all have been secured. Archbishop Seghers, of Portland, Oreg., will arrive this evening. The other prelates are expected about the middle of next week. Applications for seats have been received from the principal newspapers of New York, Philadolphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities for facilities for their representatives.

The public sessions will be held on Sundays and Thursdays. During the council serinons will be delivered every night by distinguished theologiaus.

The Cutting Rate War. Sr. Louis, Oct. 31 .- The cutting of pas senger rates between here and New York. which has been going on for the past three weeks, has reached a point which it three weeks, has reached a point which it is said threatens open war. The usual cut is from \$24.25 to \$17, but the tickets have been sold at \$15, and the indianapolis road is said to have sold as low as \$12, but this is not verified. The scalpers

are selling at \$14.

New York, Oct. 31.—The New York
Central to-day reduced passenger rates to
Chicago from \$16.50 to \$15. The West
Shore road promptly reduced its rate to
\$13.50, observing the differential alloware selling at \$14. ance. It looks now as if another reduction might be made at any moment.

Temperance and Sabbath Observance. CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 31.—The synod of the Ohio Presbyterian church, now in session here, has adopted the report of the standing committee on observance of the Sabbath and temperauce, in which the following resolution occurs: That the increased desecration of the Sabbath calls for prayer and for united and vigorous effort on the part of all good and law-abiding citizons to secure a faithful observance of that sacred day, the great end to be attained being the sacredness of the Sabbath, and the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale intoxicating liquous as a beverage. of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

A Gas Works Explosion. MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 31 .- At an early hour this morning a large purifier at the gas works exploded with terrific force, shaking the earth and shattering windows for a distance of a dozen blocks. No one was injured, but twenty workmen no one was injured, but twenty workmen in an adjoining building nad a narrow escape. The escaping gas instantly ignited, the dames shooting high into the air. A portion of the gas works caught fire, but the prompt response of the fire department prevented a serious less in this direction.

The loss to the gas company by the explosion is \$15,000. Murdered and Robbed, QUINCY, ILL., Oct. 31 .- A young man from Fowler, in this county, sold a horse here yesterday for \$175 and became intoxicated. While in that condition he was lured across the river on the ferry by a party of roughs. His body was discovered in the river this morning with the skull crushed. His assailants are known to have taken a train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad at mid-

night. LYNCHBURG, VA., Oct. 31 .- Daniel C. Kiser, one of the most prosperous business men in southwast Virginia, rode out on his farm near Honsack to-day, and cut razor. The cause of

A Child Scalded to Death LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Oct. 31 .-Henry John Heiserheimer, aged 2 years, fell into a tub of boiling water in the kitchen of his parents' residence, on kitchen of his parents' residence, on Maiden lane, Maspeth, last night and was

DISTURBANCES.

Proof Lucking That Epidemics or Cyclones Depend Upon the Stars-How Storms Are Formed-Causes Which Bring Storm Clouds Nearor the Earth.

A distinguished scientist, in answer to he question whether or not the conjunc- still more. tion of certain planets had the effect of producing epidemics and great atmosheric disturbances, said :

"If you or any one can convince me that a greater amount of heat is given out by the sun when any of the planets are in their perihelion or aphelion passages—that is, when they are nearest to or farthest from the sun, or by the perihelia of Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn, and Neptune, being coincident, as has been the case recently-I would then believe that there was something in planetary influence. No one has yet been able to discover the origin of epidemics, that is, the primary cause leading to their production. Their occurrence has been attributed to the influence of planets, but, strange to say, the planet readers have not, as yet, shown the connection between the disease and the planets in any way except in the broad statement that when one or more of

the planets in any way except in the broad statement that when one or more of the large planets is nearest the sun, the temperature and conditions of our atmosphere are so disturbed as to cause pestilence among human beings. They should go further and tell us the kind of disease to be expected and the location where it will occur.

"These men who attribute disease to the planets remind me of an aneedote. When cressing the Atlantic a ship was seen some five miles away, rapidly disappearing from sight. A sailor watching the vessel said the man at the wheel was Jim McGowan. On being laughed at for making such an assertion, he retorted that he wanted them to prove it was not McGowan. So it is with planet readers. All that occurs in the shape of diseases, carthquakes, &c., for which no satisfactory explanation of the causes which produce them can be made, they attribute to the influences of the planets, and while not proving the fact, they tell us we cannot prove the contrary."

"But is there any connection, professor, between planetary conjunctions and cyclones or ternadees?" between planetary conjunctions and cy-

clones or tornadoes? "The officials of the signal service could probably give you more information on that subject than I can, but I have given it considerable study, and will tell you my conclusions, and at the same time give you a description of the formation of a storm, and, as a part of it, the formation of a tornado. The system which planet readers base their predictions upon is that all planets, comets, and satellites go through a reversed change of motion, volume, distance, and density at their perihelions and aphelions at each orbital revolutiou, this being effected through reciprocating electric currents or lines that exist and undulate between the planetary bodies, which currents are used to carry on these planetary changes. These changes continue from perihelion to aphelion and from aphelion to parthelion again, and then they say that these various changes are the cause of our violent storms. "The officials of the signal service could

again, and then they say that these various changes are the cause of our violent storms.

"This reasoning is absurd, for if the conjunction of two planets would cause violent storms, the conjunction of three or four such as Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune would produce results which make me shudder to think of even. The great frouble experienced with these who claim to make forecasts of atmospheric changes, based on the positions of certain planets, is that they never designate the exact locality where the disturbance will occur. Their predictions are too general. For instance, a short time ago one of these gentlemen made a prediction that a violent storm would occur on a certain date. Every one inferred it was to occur in this country, but, strange to say, on the date named there was not the slightest trace of a storm in any portion of this country—a very rare occurrence—but the cable informed us that a severe storm visited Schastopol on that date. The gentleman immediately claimed a verification of his prediction.

gentleman immediately claimed a verifi-cation of his prediction.

"The laws governing atmospheric dis-turbances are now becoming so well known that the planets will soon become shorn of the glory attributed to them of controlling the weather on our little sphere. The heat from the sun is the sphere. The heat from the sun is the primary cause of all atmospheric disturbances. If you have two substances exposed to the sun's heat, at some distance from each other, the rays will not fall with equal power on each. What is the result? One substance will absorb and radiate more heat than the other; consequently the air above the belt result. equently, the air above the body re ing the greater amount of heat will have less density or is lighter than the air over the substance receiving the lesser amount of heat, and on account of its lightness will tend to rise, and the denser air will flow to that place, endeavoring to fill up the partial vacuum created, just as when from a tub of water a pailfull is removed from a tub of water a paintuit is removed the remaining water will flow toward and fill up the vacuum. With the atmosphere the process goes farther. As the air from surrounding points flows toward the warmer or lighter air, it in turn becomes warmed and also ascends, being followed warmed and also ascends, being followed by other currents from the same place. The atmosphere is constantly endeavor-ing to adjust itself in stable equilibrium but never succeeds.

"The rotation of the earth causes the

air flowing from surrounding points to-ward what we may now call the warm spot to move in spirals toward it, instead spot to move in spirals toward it, instead of in direct lines, and a gyratory motion is the small. As before stated, the air reaching the center becomes warmed and ascends, but the gyratory motion is still continued in the ascension. The heat of the sun causes considerable moisture to become evaporated, and the warm upward current laden with moisture continues to ascend until is reaches an altitude where the cold of elevation condenses its moisture and clouds are formed, and from these percipitation occurs. In each drop of rain there is a certain amount of what is called latent heat liberated. There is, you know, an amount of heat consumed in the process of evaporation, and this heat is stored up until liberated by the condensation of moisture. Therefore this liberation of heat will cause the dimensions of the warm area to be increased—these probecome evaporated, and the warm cesses continuing until there is develope warm area to be increased—these

cesses continuing until there is developed a considerable area of low atmospheric pressure which is called a storm.

"I have explained the spiral or gyratory motion of the air or wind around this low area. Now there is a certain amount of centrifugal force created by the gyrations, being greater as the area is smaller, and less as the area is larger. This centrifugal force tends to make the cloud near the center of the storm project toward the earth. The more rapid the gyrations the greater projection will be given the cloud. Reducing the size of the given the cloud. Reducing the size of the area, thereby increasing the gyratory motion and centrifugal force, we succeed in projecting the center of the cloud until it reaches the earth's surface, and has the appearance of a long tongue extending from the cloud belt. Around this tongue or stem the wind is gyrating with fearing randity, its force of the court of the court for th with fearful rapidity—its force so great as to destroy everything in its track. This then becomes one the characters of a storm known as the tornado.

In illustration of his subject he drow

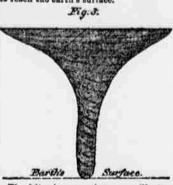
upon a scrap of paper some pencil skatches, of which the following are reproductions, and explained them: Figure 1 represents a storm whose diameter is great—say 150 miles. The gyrations of the wind must,

SCIENCE OF STORMS. therefore, be in wide circles about the center. The wider the circle the less the intensity of centeringal force, consequently the center part of the cloud will descend but little.

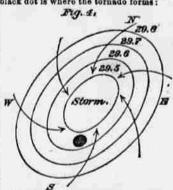


Figure 2 represents a storm of fifty miles in diameter, and the forces before miles in diameter, and the forces before mentioned are considerably intensified, causing the center of cloud to descend





The following was given as an illustra-tion of a storm with a barometric gradient from 29.5 inches to 29.8 inches. The arrows represent the direction from which the wind will blow toward the center. The black dot is where the ternade forms :



8 "It is known," continued the professor, "that the tornado occurs only at places where there is a vast difference of temperature, and the greatest difference of temperature must be in the southeastern part of the area, for the warm southerly winds on that side are brought in contact with the cold northerly winds of the west side causing a ranid gyratory motion of side, causing a rapid gyratory motion of the air and forming a smaller and more intense storm than that of which it is a

part.

A wind moving from the south with a temperature of 85° meeting a wind from the north of a temperature of 45°, the effect can readily be understood—a strong A wind moving from the south with a temperature of 85° meeting a wind from the north of a temperature of 45°, the effect can readily be understoed—a strong gyratory motion sets in and the tornado is formed. After a time the differences of temperature are overcome by the circulation of the winds, the rapid motion of the air grows gradually less, and the tornado is obliterated. Whether the gyrations begin on the surface of the earth or at an elevation, the effect is the same. I have tried to explain in as few words as possible, first, the effect of the sun's heat falling on bodies widely separated, such as different portions of the country; second, the formation of a vast area of rarefied air, or storm, as the result; and, third, the causes which combine to produce the tornado and where it occurs. It only the tornado and where it occurs. remains to say that these are generally accepted laws, and that the occurrence of storms can have no possible connection with planetary influence, even if, as claimed, the sun gives out a greater amount of heat when two or more planets are in conjunction. I could go further and show you mathematically how long it would take a hot wave pulsation from the sun to reach the earth, provided it reached it all, and instead of one locality being heated more than another, such a wave would pass over the whole country, giving nearly a uniform temperature in all places, and consequently there could be no tornado."

A Brakeman Loses a Leg.

MANNINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 31.—A

Manni

who lives near Farmington, fell from a car of an east bound freight train, about a car of an east bound freight train, about a mile west of this place this morning, while he was putting down brakes for a stop at this station. Soveral cars passed over his right leg, crushing and mangling it in a horrible manner. He was left here in charge of physicians, who found it necessary to amputate the limb below the knee.

Shot a Negro for Not Saying "Mr." Jackson, Miss., Oct. 31.—Near here resterday Tom Phillips, colored, was shot and killed by William Harris, a white and killed by William Harris, a white man. Harris became offended because Phillips addressed him familiarly as "Harris." Phillips replied that he re-quired the same formality of Harris as demanded by him. A difficulty ensued, which terminated fatally for Phillips. The murleys exacted. The murderer escaped.

He Has Received no Cablegram. rell has as yet received no such cablegram as was announced in a dispatch from Rome to-day had been sent him by his holiness. The bishop says he does expect any such message, as the knows he had been misrepresented did not say what he was reported to have said in his address last Sunday.

Wanted to Slaughter the Whole

Family.
LIMA, OHIO, Oct. 31.—Ben Heffner, a farmer, living near Westminster, yesterday shot and killed his wife and atday and and the till his son, daughter, and daughter-in-law. He was arrested late in the day and brought here. Physicians will examine him as to his mental con-

A Bank Bookkeeper Short. CRICAGO, Oct. 31 .- J. J. Bailey, 20 years old, a bookkeeper for the National Bank of America, was discharged two weeks ago. The officers of the bank now claim to have discovered a deficiency of \$5,000 in Bailey's accounts, and will

Three Men Killed by a Falling Rock. GIBARDSVILLE, PA., Oct. 31.—This af-ternoon while three Hungarians named George Krapesky, John Mollenwitz, and John Unglovitch were cutting coal in a mine breach near Centralia, a huge rock

The Weather To-day Fair weather, westerly winds, nearly stationary experiture. For Sunday, cooler and generally

Yesterday's thermometer: 7a. m., 47.39; 11 a m., 49.5°; 8 p. m., 52.0°; 7 p. m., 49.2°; 11 p. m., 45.0°; maximum, 53.0°; minimum, 44.8°,

TREATY WITH SPAIN

THE STARTING POINT FOR A NEW COLUMN !! AND TARIFF POLICY IN THE WEST INDIES

Changes in Dutlet Levied by Both Countries A Great Change in Present Trade Arrange-ments-Fresh News from the Seat of War in the East-General Foreign Dispatches.

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says: At a meeting of the cabinet council yesterday, presided over by King Alfonso, Senor J. De Eidnayen, minister of foreign affairs, submitted for consideration the conditions agreed upon between United States Minister Foster and Senor Albacete, the Spanish commissioner, for a special treaty of commerce with America. This treaty would be the starting point for a new colonial and tariff policy in the Spanish

It would open the Castilian colonies to American competition against Spanish imports, but it would also admit Cuba and Porto Rico into the Zollverein which America is gradually forming with Mexico and the other Spanish-speaking countries around the Gulf of Mexico and in Central Assorics on the basis of reciprocal concessions and discriminating duties to Central A-werica on the basis of reciprocal concessions and discriminating duties to exclude European competition. Canada, the British West Indies, and the Central America republics will receive the same advances from Yankee diplomacy shortly. The special Hispano-American convention stipulates that its advantages shall apply only to trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, which is carried on under the American and the Spanish flag, respectively. By its terms America will admit sugars, melasses, and raw tobacco free of all duty, and the duty on other articles imported from the West Indies will be reduced. Spain will place American flour and cereals imported into her colonies upon the same footing as those imported from Spain, and will make a large reduction in the duties on cattle, salt, fresh fish, and all but a very few American manufactured goods. Spain will also suppress the consular tonnage duties which are now levied at American ports, and promises further to reform the custom house, harbor, and sanitary regulations, and fines in her colonies. Only a strong government like that of Senor Canovas del Castillo, with docile majorities in both houses of parliament, could venture to attempt such a departure from the prevailing Castillan ideas of colonial policy and from the old system of protestive tariffs.

The convention is likely to most with

The convention is likely to meet with much opposition in the cortes.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Celestials Run the French Blockake With Re-enforcements and War Munitions.

PARIS, Oct. 31.-Chinese advices, via Shanghai, state that despite the blockade two steamers have landed Chinese troops and war munitions at Tai Wan, on the southwest coast of Formess. The Chinese fleet, which has been anchored in the river Yang Tai, has been ordered to proceed to Formosa to succor the Chinese

Literary and Scientific Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The editors of Charles Dickens's correspondence have discovered his diary, which contains his directions upon the conduct of the Daily News while he was its editor. The subject

Poetic America."

Henry R. Cassel, a New York electrician, has lately been exhibiting a new process of treatment of refractory gold ores which has created considerable excitement among mining men and scion-tists. This process was to-night the subtists. This process was to-night the sub-ject of an interesting lecture by Dr. Atcherly. The ores need no reasting, and the gold is extracted by means of nascent chlorine, generated by electrolyz-ing common sait. The addition of lime is necessary to prevent other metals being dissolved. A six months' trial on a large scale has resulted a wealthy syndicate purchasing the invention for \$300,000.

The Coming Cougo Conference.

London, Oct. 31.—The official invitacions to the Cougo conference at Berlin. tions to the congo conference at Berlin, fix the day of meeting for Nov. 12. The assistant delegates will hold a prelatory sitting on the 8th of November. Eng-land, France, and Germany have already agreed upon the leading points of the programme, and the adhesion thereto by the other powers is expected to be ob-tained without any replanced discussion. rained without any prolonged discussion.

Prince Bismarck will preside at the opening and clesing of the conference, but will not be present during the debate that may arise.

Catholics Murdered in China ROME, Oct. 31.—The propaganda has recived advices from the province of Canrecived advices from the province of Can-ton that many Catholic chapels had been secked and destroyed; 200 houses of Christians were pillaged; women were outraged and men tortured for refusing to participate in Chinese religious rites. Two bishops, thirty missionaries, and 700 Catholic refugees have arrived at Hong Kong. Kong.

Free Trade vs. Fair Trade in England. LONDON, Nov. 1.—The house of com-mons last evening was mainly occupied in a discussion of the morits of fair trade versus free trade. In the discussion it was stated that complaints were made was stated that complaint everywhere, that rents were diminishing everywhere, that capital was leaving England, and that capital was leaving Engla-being invested in protectionist country. The English trade is suffering for foreign bounties and protective duties.

Twenty-Seven Persons Roasted Alive. MADRID, Nov. 1.—A house was burned at Hucta last night in which twenty seven of the inmates perished in the flames and twelve more were serious;

injured. Very Properly Hanged, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 31.—George Hill ras hanged in Cherokee county to-day

for the murder of William Bryant, by chopping his head off at a party given at is own house. CHATTANGOGA, TENN., Oct. 31.—Iko Fain, colored, was hanged at Kingston to day for the murder of Hank Curran, section boss on the Cincinnati Scuthern railroad. The hanging was private.